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The Phonographic Teacher:

A GUIDE TO A PRACTICAL ACQUAINTANCE

WITH THE ART OF

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

BY ISAAC PITMAN.

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Eleventh Edition.—Three Hundred and Forty-fifth Thousand.

"Who that is much in the habit of writing, has not often wished for some means of expressing by two or three dashes of the pen, that which, as things are, it requires such an expenditure of time and labor to commit to paper? Our present mode of communication must be felt to be cumbersome in the last degree; unworthy of these days of invention: we require some means of bringing the operations of the mind, and of the hand, into closer correspondence."—*English Review.*

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LONDON:
F. PITMAN, PHONETIC DEPOT, 20 PAT[illegible] ROW, E.C.
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ISAAC PITMAN, PHONETIC INSTITUTE.

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PHONOGRAPHY.

THERE has hitherto existed among all nations, great disparity, in point of facility and dispatch, between the usual methods of communicating thought—speaking and writing: the former has always been comparatively rapid, easy, and delightful; the latter tedious, cumbrous, and wearisome. It is most strange that we who excel our progenitors so far in science, literature, and commerce, should continue to use (with but very slight changes in the forms of the letters,) the mode of *writing* which they have handed down to us. Our usual method of communication, by its complexity, obliges the readiest hand to spend at least six hours in writing what can be spoken in one. Why should we not attempt to simplify our written characters, and make them correspond, in some degree, to the simplicity of spoken sounds? The method of writing here presented, after having been subjected to the ordeal of several years' practice, by thousands of persons, has proved itself to be free from the cumbrousness complained of; and, while it can be written with fluency and ease, it may be read after any length of time with rapidity and accuracy: it is a system of exhibiting speech on paper, by signs closely resembling, in simplicity, the sounds they represent.

The great and desirable object which the Author believes he has accomplished, is briefly this:—The representation of every sound and articulation that occurs in the English language, by a simple and easily-formed sign, which will readily enter into every combination required, and which is never used to represent more than that one sound or articulation. These signs being of the briefest description, (dots, right-lines, and curves,) PHONOGRAPHY is necessarily a system of SHORTHAND; but it must be seen, from

what has been stated, that it is radically distinct from every system of mere Stenography that has yet appeared. In Phonography, it may almost be said that the very sound of every word is made visible; whereas, in deciphering any of the common systems of Shorthand, the context, the memory, the judgment—all must be called in to assist the eye. This is the great obstacle which has hitherto prevented shorthand from coming into general use. Its illegibility when written makes us fear to trust our thoughts to its faithless keeping, and renders it quite insufficient to supersede common writing, as a means of general communication. On the appearance of the Phonetic system of shorthand, this stigma was removed from the Art. Phonetic Shorthand is even more legible than longhand, supposing both styles to be written with equal rapidity.

There are few persons who have not frequently experienced the want of a more rapid method of committing thought to paper than the common longhand affords. To copy from some scarce or valued work an extract of a few pages,—to express our own thoughts with rapidity, either in composition or correspondence,—or to secure the eloquence of some rapid speaker,—the lengthy system at present in use is altogether inadequate. Phonography combines the legibility of longhand, with more than the brevity of ordinary shorthand. The system is capable of answering every requirement of the man of science or business, as well as of the professional reporter; yet it is so simple, that its principles may be mastered in a few hours, and an hour's daily practice for a month, in reading and writing, will enable the student to use it with safety and some degree of freedom; while the same amount of practice, continued for six or eight months, will enable anyone who has acquired facility in using the pen in common writing, to report speeches, sermons, lectures, etc., delivered at the rate of a hundred words per minute. By continued practice, the writer will be able to report a rapid speaker verbatim.

"Our living flocks of thoughts need no longer trudge it slowly and wearily down the pen and along the paper, hindering each other as they struggle through the strait gate of the old handwriting. Our troops of feelings need no more crawl, as snails crawl, to their station on the page: regiment after regiment may now trot briskly forward, to fill paragraph after paragraph: and writing, once a trouble, is now at breathing-ease. Our kind and loving thoughts, warm and transparent, liquid as melted from the hot heart, shall no longer grow opaque, and freeze with a tedious dribbling from the pen; but the whole soul may now pour itself forth in a sweet shower of words. Phonotypy and Phonography will be of a use in the world not dreamed of, but by a few.—Aye, and shake your heads as ye will, they will uproot the old spelling; they will yet triumph over the absurdities of the dead age."—HENRY SUTTON'S *Evangel of Love.*

THE PHONOGRAPHIC ALPHABET.

CONSONANTS.

EXPLODENTS.				CONTINUANTS.			
P			B	F			V
T			D	TH			TH
CH			J	S			Z
K			G	SH			ZH

NASALS.

M N NG

LIQUIDS.

L R

COALESCENTS W Y ASPIRATE H (·).

VOWELS.

	LONG.			SHORT.		
1.	AH		*a*lms	ă		*a*t
2.	A		*a*pe	ĕ		*e*t
3.	E		*e*at	ĭ		*i*t
4.	AU		*a*ll	ŏ		*o*n
5.	O		*o*pe	ŭ		*u*p
6.	OO		*oo*ze	o͝o		f*u*ll

DIRECTIONS FOR PRACTICE.

The student of Phonography will find no difficulty in acquiring a knowledge of this useful art, if he will practise according to the following directions:—He should first obtain a knowledge of the *sounds* of the Phonographic Alphabet, by pronouncing them aloud; and then learn the *signs* by which these sounds are represented. This is most effectually done by writing each character several times, and pronouncing its name aloud at the same time.

The following Exercises are to be read, and afterwards copied into a book made of ruled paper. The pupil is not to read through the whole book before he commences writing, but to read one page, and then write out every shorthand letter or word in it several times, until he can form the characters neatly and accurately.

The phonographic characters should not be written smaller than they are here; and care must be taken at the outset to trace them slowly and accurately. Rapidity and accuracy combined can be attained only by practice. Though it is not absolutely necessary to use ruled paper when writing Phonography, yet it will be a great advantage to the learner. Either a pen or pencil may be employed. A pencil is the most convenient instrument at the commencement of the pupil's exercises, but for his usual writing he will find a pen more suitable.

All the consonants, when standing alone, should rest upon the line. *L* ⌒, the straight ⟋ *r*, ⟋ *w*, ⟋ *y*, and ⟋ *h*, are written upward. Horizontal letters, as — *k*, ⌒ *m*, are written from left to right. All other consonants, as | *t*, ⟍ *p*, are written downward; but, WHEN JOINED TO OTHER STROKES, *l* and *sh* may be written either upward or downward. On the following page, each consonant is repeated several times, for the purpose of giving the pupil sufficient practice in its formation to enable him to write it accurately, and remember its sound.

NAMES OF THE CONSONANTS.

pee, bee; tee, dee; chay, jay; kay, gay; ef, vee; ith, thee; es, zee; ish, zhee: em, en, ing; el, ar; way, yay; aitch.

EXERCISE 1.—CONSONANTS.

[This page, and all the Shorthand Exercises that follow, must be carefully written out by the pupil into his Copy Book, each shorthand letter being pronounced aloud as it is written. A good style of writing can be formed only by carefully *drawing* the shorthand characters. Speed will come by practice.]

P, B

T, D

CH, J

K, G

F, V

TH, TH

S,

SH, ZH

M

N

NG

L (up)

R (up) (down)

W (up) (down)

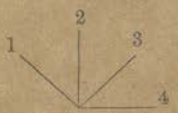
Y (up) (down)

H (up) (down)

*** *The pupil should write out this page* several times, *till he is able to form the characters accurately.*

ON JOINING THE CONSONANTS.

All the consonants, when written alone, should rest upon the line. When combined to form words, they should be written without taking off the pen; the second commencing where the first ends, and the third being continued from the end of the second, etc. The following combinations, from line 1 to 5, must rest upon the line. In the combinations given in line 6, and all similar ones, the first letter rests upon the line, and the second is written below. Every line and curve employed in the Phonographic Alphabet, is written in the direction of one of the lines of the following diagram:



except when a letter in the 3rd position *stands alone*. In this case it is written less sloping when struck downwards, as / *ch*; and more sloping when struck upwards, as ⟋ *r*.

EXERCISE 2.—COMBINATIONS OF CONSONANTS.

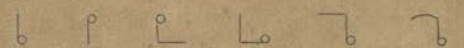
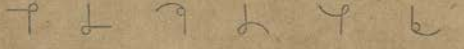
Write the longhand letters after the Shorthand, as in line 1, and so in all the following Exercises.

1. *tk*, *kt*, *tm*, *mt*, *nt*.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.

ADDITIONAL SIGN FOR *S* AND *Z*.

In addition to the curved strokes) (for *s*, *z*, these letters are also represented by a small circle, o, which is joined to other consonants thus:—

EXERCISE 3.

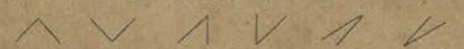
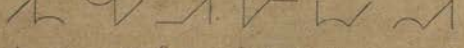
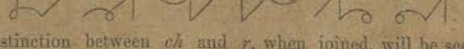
1. 
2.
3. 
4.

Ss is written by a large circle; thus *pss*.

THE UPWARD *R*.

R is represented by either written downward, or written upward, as may be convenient for joining with other letters. The upward *r* is most used. It is joined to other consonants thus:—

EXERCISE 4.

5. 
6.
7. 
8. 

The distinction between *ch* and *r*, when joined, will be seen thus:—

LONG VOWELS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
AH,	A,	E,	AU,	O,	OO.
as in *alms,*	*ape,*	*eat,*	*all,*	*oak,*	*ooze.*

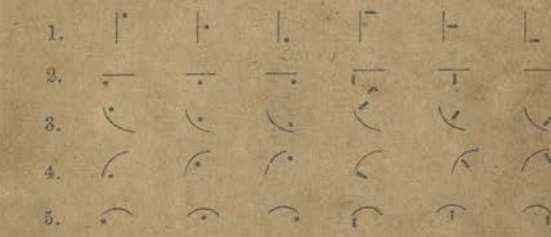
The first three are represented by a dot, and the last three by a short stroke or dash at a little distance from the consonant.

These signs are here placed to *k*, the first consonant, to show their respective places; namely, against the beginning, middle, or end of ANY consonant.

When a vowel is placed on the left-hand side of an upright or sloping letter, or above a horizontal one, it is to be read *before* the consonant; and when it is placed on the right-hand side of an upright or sloping letter, or below a horizontal one, it is read *after* the consonant.

EXERCISE 5.—CONSONANTS AND VOWELS.

VOWELS FOLLOWING CONSONANTS.



VOWELS PRECEDING CONSONANTS.

ON WRITING PHONETICALLY.

The English alphabet contains but twenty-three useful letters (rejecting *c, q, x,=s, k, ks,*) to represent the thirty-four distinct sounds of the language; the Phonetic alphabet, on the contrary, provides a letter for each sound. The following examples will serve to illustrate the principle of Phonetic writing:—

t, the first stroke-vowel *au*, and *k*, talk.

t, the third dot-vowel *e*, and *m*, team.

m, the second stroke-vowel *o*, and *t*, moat.

k, the first stroke-vowel *au*, and *l*, call.

r, the second dot-vowel *a*, and *t*, rate.

METHOD OF PLACING THE VOWELS.

Vowels that are written at the commencement of a consonant, as *ah, au*, are called *first-place vowels;* vowels that are written in the middle of a consonant, as *a, o*, are called *second-place vowels;* and vowels that are written at the end of a consonant, as *ee, oo*, are called *third-place vowels.*

When a vowel comes between two consonants, it is possible to write it either after the first or before the second; as or *take.* To secure uniformity in the writing of Phonographers, the following general rules are established:—

First-place vowels are written after the first consonant; as not *talk.*

Second-place vowels are written after the first consonant when they are *long;* as *mate;* and before the second when they are *short;* as *met.* (See Short Vowels, page 15.)

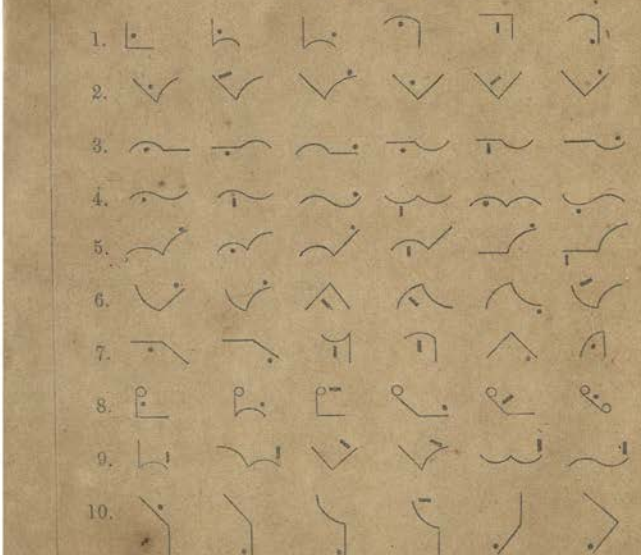
Third-place vowels are written before the second consonant; as not *team.*

The rule for a second-place short vowel does not apply when the second consonant is the circle *s*.

EXERCISE 6.

1	nay		toe		too	
2	ten		may		mow	
3	me		gnaw		know	
4	low		lay		law	
5	eat		oat		ought	
6	see		saw		so	
7	team		take		talk	
8	meet		moat		mate	
9	Kate		coat		keep	
10	keel		call		coal	
11	meal		male		mole	
12	meek		make		came	
13	peel		pail		pool	
14	feel		fail		fame	
15	pore		pear		poor	
16	reap		rope		root	

EXERCISE 7.



EXERCISE 8.—ON THE LONG VOWELS.

Write each word in Shorthand and in Longhand, as in the first line.

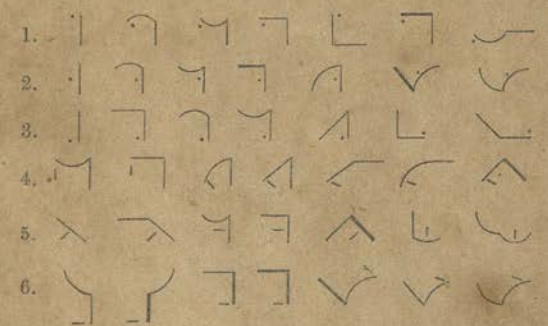
1. tea, toe, too, cat, see, so, say, do.
2. show, shoe, foe, may, mow, nay, no, gnaw, lay, law.
3. reap, rope, wrote, keep, cape, mean, name, known.
4. teem, take, tame, talk, meet, mate, moat, caught, coat, Kate.
5. meek, make, came, cane, keen, comb, mere, mare, mole, coal.
6. peel, pale, pair, poor, peer, pole, pool, fear, feel, leaf, fame.
7. feet, fate, pate, peat, fought, cheek, choke, coach, teach, cheat.

SHORT VOWELS.

1	2	3	4	5	6
ă	ĕ	ĭ	ŏ	ŭ	o͝o.
as in *at,*	*et,*	*it,*	*on,*	*up,*	*foot.*

The short vowels are represented by marks similar to those used for the long ones, but they are made light to indicate their light or short sounds.

EXERCISE 9.



EXERCISE 10.

To be written by the pupil in Phonography, and in Longhand.

1st light dot: cat, mat, fat, pat, rat, rag, tack, pack.
2nd „ „ met, net, bell, fell, get, pet, bet, let.
3rd „ „ pit, fit, it, mit, knit, bit, mill, fill.
1st light dash: not, cot, got, rot, lot, rob, rock, lock.
2nd „ „ cut, nut, rut, rub, sun, fun, but, bun
3rd „ „ pull, full, foot, push, bush.

ASPIRATE.

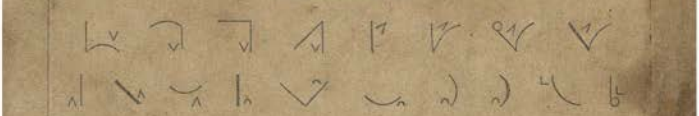
The aspirate is written by a small dot prefixed to the vowel sign; thus, *him*, *had*; or by written downwards, or (sloping much) written upwards; as, *hay*, *high*, *honey*.

COMPOUND VOWELS.

I *ice*, OI *oil*, OW *owl*, U *new*, WI *wine*.

I, *ow*, and *wi*, may be written in the first, second or third vowel place, as may be convenient.

EXERCISE 11.



DOUBLE LETTERS FORMED WITH *Y* AND *W*.

yah	yau	wah	wau
yeh	yo	weh	wo
yee	yoo or ū	wee	woo

They are written *heavy* for LONG, and *light* for SHORT vowels, as in

Yates, *yet*, *year*, *yawn*, *yoke*, *youth*.

qualm, *wait*, *weed*, *walk*, *woke*, *wooed*.

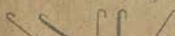
wag, *wet*, *wit*, *wind*, *was*, *would*.

The full-sized consonant forms for *y* and *w* (see page 6,) should be preferred in the writing of words that contain no other consonant than *y* or *w*; thus, *ye*, *we*.

DOUBLE CONSONANTS.

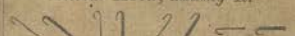
P, B; T, D; CH, J; K, G; F, V; TH, TH; SH, ZH.

Initial Hook, adding L.



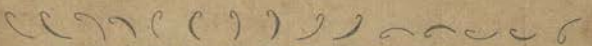
pl, bl; tl, dl; chl, jl; kl, gl:

Initial Hook, adding R.



pr, br; tr, dr; chr, jr; kr, gr:

Initial Hook, adding R to all Curves.

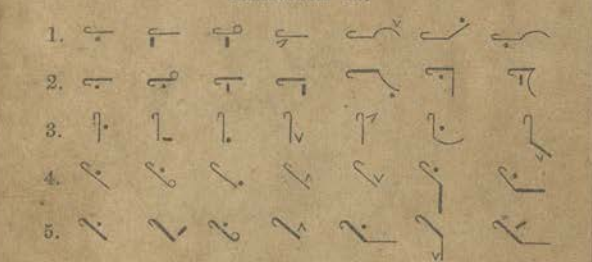


fr, vr, fr, vr, thr, thr, thr, thr, shr, zhr, mr, mpr, nr, ngr, lr.

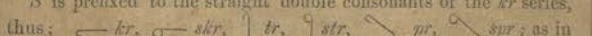
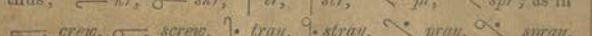
Fr, vr, and *thr* have duplicate signs, for convenience in joining, and because *rr, sr,* formed in this manner, are not required. The hooked *ng* represents either *nq-gr* or *ng-kr*, and the hooked *mp* represents either *mpr* or *mbr*.

L is added to all the curved letters by commencing them with a *large* hook; thus or .

EXERCISE 12.



TREBLE CONSONANTS.

S is prefixed to the straight double consonants of the *kr* series, thus;  *kr, skr, tr, str, pr, spr;* as in  *crew, screw, tray, stray, pray, spray.*

These treble consonants are used only at the beginning of a word.

GRAMMALOGUES, OR LETTER-WORDS.

The following frequently occurring words are expressed by the single letters placed to them:—

.	a *	ı	but	‿	in *	)	there
\	all *	∫	for	o	is	\	to
/	and *	)	from	\	of *	/	which
—	are	(	have	)	shall	´	who
o	as *	ı	he	(	that *	c	with *
\	be	v	I *	·	the	‿	you

The words marked (*) are written *above* the line; the others rest *upon* the line. A dash (written upward) is used for *and*, because the dot vowel of the word is required for *a*, and a dash may be joined to other words in reporting. When the upward *r* is written by itself, it should make an angle of 60 degrees with the perpendicular; and *ch* when standing alone, should make an angle of 30 degrees. *That* is written by the sign for *th* shortened. See page 27.

THE CIRCLE *S*.

S at the beginning of a word is always read first, that is, *before the vowel*; thus, ·ſ *sat*, ſ *seat*, ſ *sight*, ı *soon*.

S at the end of a word is read *last*; thus, ·o *face*, ∩ *mouse*.

When it is required to place a vowel to *s* or *z*, either before or after, the stroke-letter must be used; thus, ‹

ı *ask*, ı *east*,) *see*,)– *so*;) *ease*,) *whose*,) *lazy*.

PREFIX *CON*, AND AFFIX *ING*.

The prefix *con* or *com* is expressed by a light dot at the commencement of a word, thus;

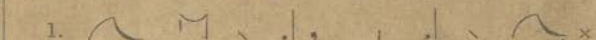
· *contain*, · *construe*, · *comply*, · *compose*.

The affix *ing* is expressed by a light dot at the end of a word, thus;

· *eating*, · *talking*, · *taking*.

EXERCISE 14.

The following Exercise should be translated into Longhand on a separate piece of paper, and from this it should be written, in Shorthand, in the Phonographic Copy Book, and afterwards compared with the printed Shorthand. This process should be repeated till the Exercise can be written correctly. The same method may be followed with the remaining Shorthand Exercises.

1. 
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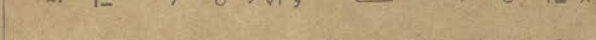
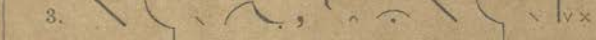
3. 
4. 
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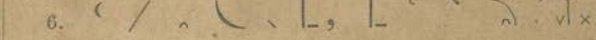
8. 
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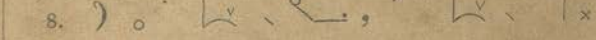
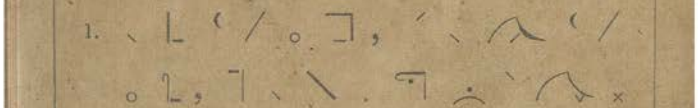
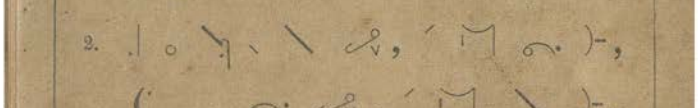
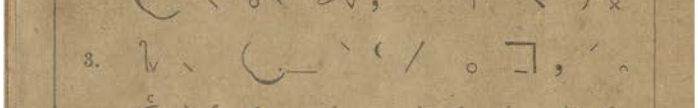
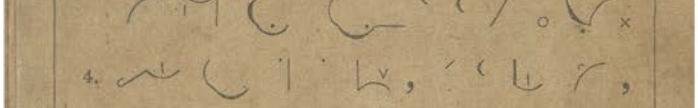
11. 

EXERCISE 15.

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

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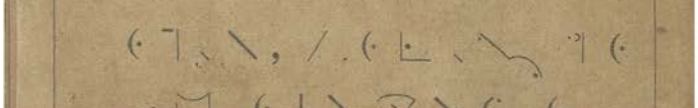
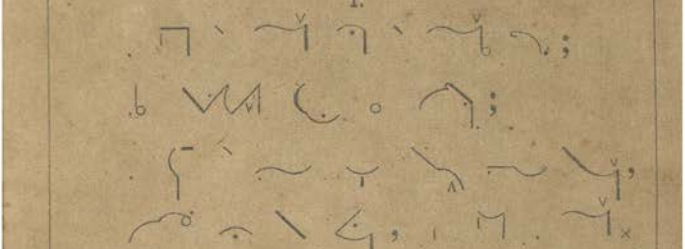
6. 

EXERCISE 16.

THE GOOD ALONE ARE FREE.

1.



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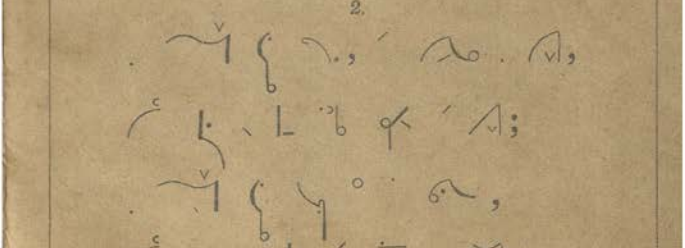
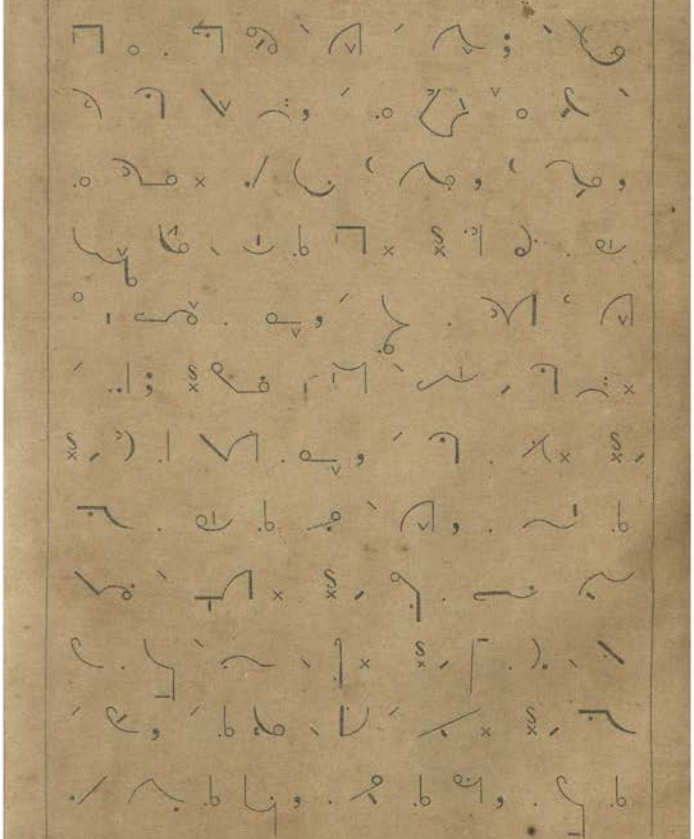
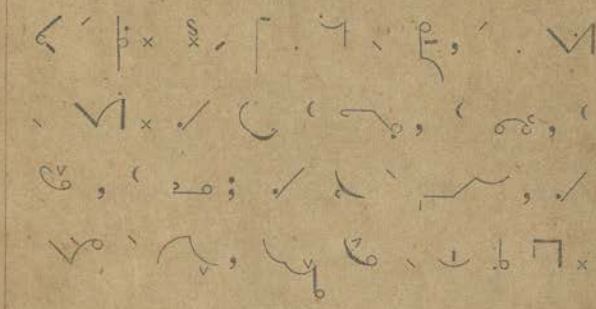


3.

EXERCISE 17.

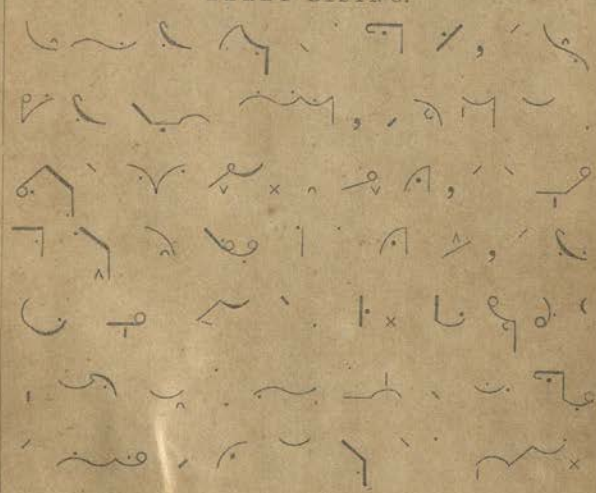
GOD THE CREATOR.





EXERCISE 18.

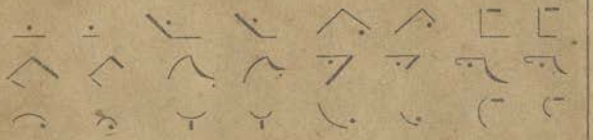
EARLY RISING.



CONTRACTIONS.

HALF-SIZED CONSONANTS.

When a thin consonant is made half length, that is, one half of its usual size, it acquires the additional power of *t*, and a thick letter halved, expresses *d*; thus:—



The letters *n*, *m*, *l*, *r*, are made *half length* to express the addition of *t*, and are then thickened to express *d*; thus:—

N, nt, nd; M, mt, md;

L, lt, ld; R, rt, rd.

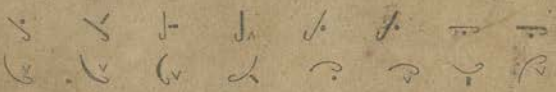
When a verb ends in *t*, the past tense (if formed by adding the syllable *ed*,) is written by shortening *t*; as,

or *note*, *noted*; or *coat*, *coated*.

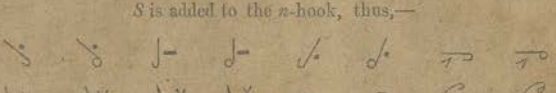
A vowel placed after a half-sized consonant is read *before* the *added letter*.

TERMINATING *N* HOOK.

A final hook on the left-hand side of a descending straight letter, or following the direction of a curved letter, represents *n*; thus,—



S is added to the *n*-hook, thus,—



TERMINATING *-TION (shon)* HOOK.

A LARGE final hook represents the termination *-tion (shon)*. It may be written on either side of a STRAIGHT letter.

Examples: *condition*, *station*, *fashion*, *mission*.

EXERCISE 19.

To be written by the pupil in Phonography, and in longhand.

1. cone, town, deign, chin, Jane, pine, bean, run (upward *r*).
2. cones, towns, deigns, chins, Jane's, pines, beans, runs (upward *r*).
3. shine, then, fawn, vein, lawn, earn (downward *r*), known, moan.
4. shines, fawns, veins, lawns, leans, earns, man's, moons.

Do as you wish others to do to you. When you feel angry, it is well to think long before you speak. Try to do that which is right, and avoid that which is wrong. There is a time for play, and there is a time for work; a time to think, and a time to talk; a time to keep silence, and a time to speak. When you speak, think to whom you speak, of whom you speak, and say only that which you know to be just and right.

(Delia's)

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METHOD OF PRACTICE.

When the student has completed the course of lessons here laid down, he is recommended to procure the two works entitled the *Phonographic Reader*, and *Manual of Phonography*. The *Reader* consists of a course of graduated lessons in Phonetic Shorthand; and the *Manual* contains a more abbreviated style of writing than could be developed in an elementary treatise like the present. It is, at the same time, more easily read than the freely vocalized style in this *Teacher*. While studying the *Reader* and *Manual*, and copying out the shorthand lessons which they contain, the pupil should forward a few of his own exercises to some member of the Phonetic Society for gratuitous examination and correction. The following directions should be attended to in preparing and transmitting exercises:—

Write in Phonography, on ruled paper, a few verses of Scripture, or a short extract from a newspaper, leaving every alternate line for corrections and remarks, and send the exercise (with the printed slip of the newspaper, if such be employed,) to any member in the *List* of the Society in Class 1, enclosing an envelope, stamped and addressed, for its return. A List of the Phonetic Society for the current year, price 2*d.*, may be obtained of the booksellers. Phonographers are respectfully invited to join this Society, and thus aid in the general introduction of Phonetic writing and printing.

The perusal of one or two Phonetic Shorthand books, or the shorthand department of the "Phonetic Journal," [1] will afford the student that familiarity with the Phonographic signs which is indispensable to rapid reading and writing. There, also, will be found the forms which experience has shown to be the best, for those words which allow of being written in more than one way.

1 See Catalogue appended.

Printed by Isaac Pitman, Phonetic Institute, Bath.

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October, 1865.]

Isaac Pitman's Catalogue

OF

PHONETIC PUBLICATIONS

IN AID OF THE

Reading and Writing Reform.

London: FRED. PITMAN, Phonetic Depôt, 20 Paternoster row, *E.C.*
Bath: ISAAC PITMAN, Phonetic Institute.

Books of the value of 1*s and upwards are sent post paid: on books under* 1*s, postage is charged at the rate of* 1*d. for* ½*lb. On four or more copies of any work a reduction of one-fourth is made; postage being paid by the purchaser. The postage of* 2 "*Teachers,*" *or* "*Readers,*" *is* 1*d, and of* 3 "*Manuals,*" *or* 2 "*Companions,*" 2*d. By this arrangement it is hoped to engage the services of phonographers in securing a wide circulation for the phonetic shorthand and phonotypic publications.*

Postage is charged on Stationery, at the rate of 4*d. per pound. A packet of Letter or Reporting paper weighs* 1*lb., and a packet of Note or Magazine paper* ½*lb. Pens and Pencils cannot be sent by the Book Post, but may be forwarded at letter rates. The postage of a Box of Pens is* 1*d. Pencils are not forwarded by post in less quantities than a dozen, the postage of which is* 6*d.*

Remittances of 10*s., and upwards, should be sent by Post Office order, and smaller sums in postage stamps. Letters that contain postage stamps should not be sealed with wax.*

A ½*lb parcel of Phonetic Tracts, assorted, with a specimen number of the Phonetic Journal, will be forwarded for* 6*d., post-paid. Address Isaac Pitman, Bath.*

PHONETIC SHORTHAND.

The Books recommended to the Student on commencing the study of Phonetic Shorthand are the "Phonographic Teacher" and "Copy Book."

The Phonographic TEACHER; (a revised edition of the "Phonographic Instructor,") containing a series of progressive Lessons to be read, and written out by the student: 11th edition, 345th thousand, 6*d.*

The Phonographic COPY BOOK, made of ruled paper, 3*d.* Large size, 6*d.*

The Phonographic READER; a course of Reading Exercises in Phonetic Shorthand, 11th edition, 6*d.*

A MANUAL of Phonography, containing a complete exposition of the System, with numerous shorthand examples interspersed with the text, and exercises in reading, 11th edition, 186th thousand, 1*s.* 6*d.*; cloth, 2*s.*; roan gilt, 2*s.* 6*d.*

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QUESTIONS on the "Manual of Phonography," 3*d.* (This work is especially recommended to young persons who are learning to express their thoughts in writing.)

TEACHER and MANUAL in one volume; roan gilt, 3*s.*

The PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, or REPORTER'S COMPANION: an adaptation of Phonography to Verbatim Reporting. 11th edition, 2*s.* 6*d.*; cloth, 3*s.*

The Phonographic PHRASE BOOK, containing above three thousand useful phrases, and the Grammalogues of the Reporting Style of Phonography. Price 1*s.*

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LIST of the Phonetic Society for 1865, 2*d.*

The members of this Society kindly offer to correct the lessons of phonographic students, through the post, gratuitously.

The Phonetic ALPHABET, containing the Shorthand, Longhand and Printing Letters; price 1*d.* per dozen, 1*s.* per gross.

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Annual volumes, 1846, 3*s.* 6*d.*; 1847, 5*s.*; 1848, 4*s.*; 1849, 1*s.* 6*d.*; 1850, 2*s.* 6*d.*; 1851, 3*s.*; 1853, 1854, half bound, 5*s.* 6*d.* each; 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, half-bound, each, 8*s.*; 1861, 1862, 1863, 10*s.* 6*d.* each; 1864, 8*s.*

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